

# PUBLIC LEDGER



FOURTH YEAR.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.

ONE CENT.



LARGEST IN THE CITY.

## Purely Business!

The columns of a newspaper represent a cash value. No publisher can afford to give advertising "notices" free any more than a merchant can toss over his counter free gifts of dry goods or shoes. A newspaper is a legitimate business concern. Its columns are its stock in trade, and advertisements should be paid for, no matter in what part of the paper they appear.

## The Continued Calls

upon THE LEDGER for free notices have become so burdensome that we are forced to publish the following terms:

## For Notices of Suppers,

creations, fairs, or other public entertainments where a fee is charged, and for obituary notices, resolutions of respect, etc., THE LEDGER will charge FIVE CENTS A LINE, and hereafter this will be the invariable rule. This, however, does not include

## Does Not Include

notices of Lodge meetings or Church services, which must not exceed ten lines.

## Avoidance of Disputes.

Misunderstandings are unpleasant. The rate for Business Locals in THE LEDGER is 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents a line for subsequent insertions. A customer orders a five-line local inserted in the paper. "I'll tell you when to take it out," he says to the bookkeeper. But he forgets all about it. The notice runs for two months—32 times—the bill is \$16. When he finds it out there is a "kick" and a controversy, followed probably by an icy feeling. Now, to obviate this trouble, no "off-hand" notices will be accepted hereafter. Let us have a definite agreement at the outset and the termination will be pleasant all around.

All matter for publication must be handed in before 9 o'clock in the morning of each day.



If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Commonwealth's Attorney J. H. Sallee is in Greenup.

Mr. W. H. Wadsworth left this morning for Frankfort.

Mr. John Peed of Millersburg attended the turnpike meeting in this city Monday.

Miss Frankie Power of Flemingsburg is visiting the family of Mrs. John W. Watson.

Mr. R. B. Boulden and daughter, Miss Anna Belle, have returned to their home at Millersburg after a pleasant visit in this city.

Augustin Owens, who recently returned from Kansas, died at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home near Orangeburg, aged 93.

Rev. E. O. Guerrant, the Presbyterian Evangelist, well known in this city, closed a revival at Winston, N. C., that resulted in 106 conversions.

Mr. W. B. Woodford, a prosperous farmer of Bourbon county, and Miss Carrie C. Larew, now of Bourbon but formerly of Mason county, married today at Germantown.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church will hold its meeting this afternoon, in connection with the Ladies' Aid Society, at the residence of Mrs. R. G. Patrick at 3 o'clock.

A team belonging to William Cropper, standing in front of the Russell Building yesterday afternoon, scared at a street-car and started up Third street. The hind wheel of a surrey standing near was stripped off. The surrey belonged to Messrs. Alexander & Best. Fortunately Button Alexander caught the runaway.

Miss Sadie Girvin entertained the "Thirteen Club" last evening at her home in the Sixth Ward with a candy-pulling, which was enjoyed by all who were present. There were just thirteen young ladies of the Sixth Ward present, while Messrs. Will Louis Nicholson, Charles Collins and J. W. Adams of the Fourth Ward composed the gentlemen present. All thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

## POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS.

Maysville Office Shows a Handsome Increase Over Last Year.

Below are the receipts of the Maysville Postoffice for the allowance year, ending March 31st, 1895:

Quarter ending June 30th, 1894.....	\$ 2,517 65
Quarter ending September 30th, 1894.....	2,602 72
Quarter ending December 31st, 1894.....	2,512 28
Quarter ending March 31st, 1895.....	3,115 36
Total.....	\$11,150 41

This shows an increase of \$1,059 33 over last year, thus adding \$100 to the Postmaster's salary, making it \$2,300.



AND THE NEXT DAY IT SNOWED.  
There was sunshine in the heavens,  
And the birds had tried to sing:  
There were hopeful people talking  
Of the barbers of spring.  
There was softness in the breezes,  
While the poet with his ode  
Was thinking of the printer—  
And the next day it snowed.  
—Detroit Free Press.

## MAYSVILLE WEATHER.

What We May Expect For the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S  
WEATHER SIGNALS.  
White streamer—FAIR;  
Blue—RAIN or SNOW;  
With Black ABOVE—TWO WARMER  
GROW.  
If Black's BENEATH—COLDER IT WILL  
BE;  
Unless Black's shown—no change  
we'll see.  
The above forecasts are made for a  
period of thirty-six hours, ending at 9 o'clock  
to-morrow evening.

We respectfully invite  
the comparison of THE  
LEDGER with any other  
daily newspaper in all  
Northeastern Kentucky  
If any one can find a  
daily paper printed in  
the Ninth Congressional District that has  
A  
Larger  
Circulation, or  
More  
Original  
Reading Matter,  
we will take pleasure in presenting him  
with a year's subscription to THE LEDGER.  
—And this paper is furnished at same  
price as inferior ones.

Rev. Alex. McDade will leave in a few days for his new charge at Columbus, O.

Bourbon county sends three additions to the population of Frankfort today, one going to stay.

The members of the Fiscal Court will dine tomorrow with Jailor John Johnson and his good lady.

Miss Josie Gillespie has been quite sick with consumption for some time at her home near Cottageville.

Mrs. Alice O'Meara yesterday sold her grocery business on Market street to Mr. James Maher, who will move to town.

How would it do to get up competition for the collection of the county revenue? It might be done for "\$5 a year, horse-hire and toll included."

Wallpaper at a loss: 84 cents will buy eight yards of Silk Paper, former price 40 cents. Now is your chance.

J. T. KACKLEY & Co.

Garden Seed.  
We have a full line of the old reliable Landreth's Seeds, the best on the market. Call and get prices at Chenoweth's Drug-store.

This week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Display of correct styles, and the finest Millinery in the city. Selected in person at the importing houses in New York. Mrs. L. V. Davis, Zweigart's Block.

The Dover Dramatic Club will present at that place Thursday and Friday evenings of this week the thrilling and realistic frontier play, "Crawford's Claim," with an amusing farce each evening. The public is cordially invited to attend.

HARVEY MEENACH.  
Death Yesterday of One of Mason's Honored Pioneer Citizens.

J. Harvey Meenach, known to nearly everybody in Mason and adjoining counties, died at his home on Bull Creek yesterday afternoon, at an advanced age.

Mr. Meenach was a life long citizen of this county, and for sterling qualities and Christian character no man stood higher. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

LETTER LIST.  
Those Who Have Missives in the Maysville Postoffice.

Below is a list of letters remaining uncalled for at the Maysville Postoffice for the week ending April 2d, 1895:

Briston, James	Pearl, Mrs. Ann
Chatman, Willie	Power, Miss Hattie
Cooper, Allen	Riley, Mrs. Annie
Desorno, Chas.	Snyder, Mrs. Sarah
Fristo, Prof. S. F.	Smith, Miss Ida
Fisher, Paris	Shoemaker, Miss Lucy
Gault, E. D.	Springer, Mrs. Katie
Hitt, James	Small, John M.
Lyons, Mack	Wickless, A.
Lenders, Chas.	Watkins, Man
Moore, Fred G.	Wells, Mrs. May
Mayhugh, Rose	Willitt, Miss Nannie
McMullan, Mrs. Maggie	Workes, Miss Abby
	Wells, Miss Allie

One cent due on each of above.  
Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are advertised.  
THOS. J. CHENOWETH, Postmaster.

Miss Katie Miller, formerly of this city, now of Cincinnati, O., will wed Mr. Lewis Harke of Dayton, O., the 24th of this month.

The Drugstore of the late Charles D. Shepard, located in the Fifth Ward, was sold at public auction yesterday afternoon. Mr. John Armstrong was the purchaser at \$995.

Closing Out  
our Baltimore Table Pencils at ten cents per can.  
G. W. GEISEL.

## THE FISCAL COURT.

## WHAT WAS DONE AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

The April term of the Fiscal Court began yesterday, Hon. M. C. Hutchins presiding, with Hon. George W. Adair County Attorney and Justices John T. Bramel, Jacob Miller, John J. Perrine, Powell B. Owens, Thomas Forman, C. W. Williams, L. N. McIlvain and W. H. Hook present.

Thomas Forman, C. W. Williams and John J. Perrine were appointed to settle the county levy and report soon as possible.

I. N. McIlvain, Jacob Miller and John T. Bramel were appointed to audit claims.

Claims of J. Earnshaw and John L. Grant Justices, S. J. Nower and George C. Goggin Constables, R. C. Kirk Jailor and Henry Lippert Marshal of Dover, referred to above committee.

At the request of Dr. H. K. Adamson of the County Board of Health, \$250 was appropriated for use in protecting the community from smallpox.

Miscellaneous claims were allowed as follows:

I. N. Foster.....	14 50
George Cox & Son.....	4 30
Browning & Co.....	36 45
H. C. Barkley.....	8 50
Dr. F. Smith.....	22 00
C. C. Calhoun.....	10 00
Dr. James Shackelford.....	10 00
W. H. Thomas.....	3 00
E. F. Boyd.....	8 50
G. W. Toile.....	36 00
McIlvain, Humphreys & Bramel.....	13 00
McIlvain & Humphreys.....	68 50
Bolinger & Downing.....	22 90
J. J. Fitzgerald.....	78 85
W. H. Ford.....	5 00
McMillan Bros.....	11 45
Dodson & Frazer.....	18 50
W. A. P. Lurley.....	21 00
L. Hill.....	7 00
Myall & Shackelford.....	18 00
Dr. J. T. Gaines.....	22 50
J. H. Kelly.....	5 00
William Wormald.....	68 47
Q. A. Means.....	19 00
B. C. Pelham.....	50 00
A. Sorries.....	20 00
Peed & Dye.....	2 90
M. C. Russell & Son.....	5 00
Dr. J. W. Huddleston, 18 bills.....	79 50
W. B. Matthews & Co.....	2 00
Dr. William Dobyns.....	5 00
Bolinger & Downing.....	10 00
P. J. Murphy.....	10 00
R. V. Dryden & Co.....	1 50
H. L. Newell.....	7 00
George W. Oldham.....	7 00
B. P. McClanahan.....	20 00
Dr. C. C. Wells.....	5 00
Dr. W. H. Henderson, 9 bills.....	46 00
Dr. C. C. Wells, 3 bills.....	14 00
Dr. M. H. Davis, 6 bills.....	30 00
Dr. F. M. Downing, 4 bills.....	18 00
Dr. J. H. Kelly, 5 bills.....	25 00
Dr. J. A. Taylor, 2 bills.....	10 00
Dr. A. G. Browning, 3 bills.....	7 00
John D. Roe.....	15 00
John Hays.....	7 00
Maysville Water Company.....	60 00
James N. Kirk.....	5 00
Dr. F. Smith.....	5 00
Joseph H. Dodson.....	12 18
J. N. Wilson.....	5 00
C. W. Williams.....	20 00
Heehinger & Co.....	11 45
Drs. Pollitt and McNutt.....	10 00
William McNutt.....	5 00
A. F. Curran.....	7 00
Fox Bros.....	18 50
Dr. W. S. Yazell.....	5 00

Sheriff Jefferson was allowed \$8 35 for taxes for Mrs. Kate Miller for 1893-4.

The law requiring the County Treasurer to be elected the first day of the term, 'Squire J. J. Perrine moved that the salary of the Treasurer be fixed at \$1 per year, including office rent.

Several amendments were offered, all being lost, and 'Squire Perrine's motion prevailed.

C. B. Pearce, Jr., and Mr. Sam T. Hickman were then placed in nomination, and Mr. Pearce was elected by this vote—

Pearce—Squires Bramel, Miller, Perrine, Owens, Williams, Hook—8.  
Hickman—Squires Forman and McIlvain—3.

A petition was presented from citizens in the Eastern end of the county for a bridge over Cabin Creek connecting the Lewis and Mason and the East Fork pikes.

The petition was favorably considered, and W. H. Hook appointed Commissioner of this county, to act with a Commissioner to be appointed by Lewis county.

By invitation the 'Squires will dine to-day with Superintendent Ryan at the Infirmary.

Dr. John A. Reed presented the resolution adopted at a public meeting requesting the Court to consider means looking to a reduction of toll or making the turnpikes free.

## EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

An Exhaustive Paper From Dr. Thomas E. Pickett of This City, Now in Paris.

PARIS, March 15th, 1895.  
W. H. Wadsworth, Esq., President of the Board of Education, Maysville, Ky.—My Dear Henry: You doubtless asked yourself, while examining the pamphlet which you recently did me the honor to lay before your Board, why it was that I directed your attention to the Swiss methods of scholastic training instead of to the French, which, personally, I seemed to prefer.

Before answering this question, I venture, more American, to ask another:—Why is it that the schools of Switzerland enjoy an exceptional popularity in Europe where their merits are thoroughly known? They attract pupils from every civilized country; their advantages are universally recognized by experienced educators; and the best authorities everywhere concede that the Swiss principles of training are correct, and that, in the practical application of them, no detail is overlooked, or omitted, that is essential to the completeness and perfection of the system as a whole.

The explanation, then, of their popularity is not far to seek.

In the first place, the country itself is a sort of neutral ground, where representatives of all races, classes, and creeds may meet upon a common footing and where all sentiments and susceptibilities are secure against insult or offense. The Englishman, the American, the Frenchman, and the German are equally at home in the land of the Swiss, and, after a brief experience of its social conditions and educational methods, are quite content to remain and avail themselves of the varied advantages offered by its schools. If a Frenchman, for any reason, feels impelled to study the German language where it is spoken, he naturally prefers to make his home with the Swiss. He might find a better quality of German, perhaps, at Hanover or Dresden, but the Frenchman, to whom all dialects of German are equally odious, would not be very nice or insistent upon that point. He is not a clever linguist at the best, and is particularly inapt where his chauvinistic prejudices are brought into play. English is probably the only form of Teutonic speech which he would care to speak with any but a rude and alien tongue. No doubt a native of Germany—as matters now stand—is governed by similar considerations, when he goes to Geneva, instead of Paris, to learn French; but, it is interesting to remark, that wherever he may go, he learns to speak the language with a pedantic accuracy which inspires him with a feeling of contempt for the easy and idiomatic proficiency of the Frenchman in his native tongue.

In the matter of physical education, or "culture" (gymnastics, field-sports, etc.), the English and exacting Englishman is amazed and disappointed to find in Switzerland everything to his taste and nothing to criticize or condemn. In the matter of practical education, or the utilitarian "all round" training upon which the American is usually disposed to insist,—the commercial and polytechnical instruction offered by these schools really leaves nothing to be desired.

It may be said, then, that the Swiss are the cosmopolitan educators of the modern world, and, viewed in this aspect, Geneva is as truly a cosmopolis as Berlin in music, or Rome in art.

In the next place, the moral, social and physical environment of students in Switzerland is such as to strengthen the feeling of confidence inspired by the methods of mental training, and this combination of influences assures, for the young of both sexes, an education in the fullest sense; and, at the same time, relieves the parental mind of all solicitude as to the effects of the intellectual training upon morals, manners, and health.

Finally, as the foregoing considerations abundantly imply, there is no country in which educational methods have been brought to so high a degree of perfection; and none in which the principles of exact and thorough training have been so carefully and systematically applied. Nor does it appreciably diminish the attractions of the schools to add that all these educational advantages may be enjoyed by the foreigner at a very inconsiderable expense. It is not difficult, then, to understand the pre-eminence which Switzerland has maintained as an international, or cosmopolitan, educator among the civilized countries of the world.

But, you may ask, is nothing to be said for the educational methods of modern France? Yes; much more than a casual and uncritical observer, like myself, is disposed to say. I may venture, however, to remind you, that excellent educational authorities concede, that for thorough mental discipline and for instruction in the highest and broadest sense, and, notably, where it is of a "special" character and directed to utilitarian ends, the schools of France are perhaps unrivaled, and, certainly, unsurpassed. To use the expression of the eminent French geographer, Reclus, the people of France now seem to realize "that a Nation to be great must consist of individuals who think." And not only think, but work for the French schoolmaster insists that the education of the mind is incomplete until you educate the hand, the ear, and the eye. There scarcely a French town without its technical schools, and the Government rigidly maintains a high standard in all. This is the system of training which makes every French artisan an artist, and gives to the productions of French industry the superiority which they maintain in the markets of the world. It must be remembered, too, that all these extraordinary educational advantages,—technical, scientific, artistic, or literary,—are secured to both sexes absolutely without cost to the beneficiaries.

The course of instruction in the *ecole primaire superieure* (open only to pupils who have passed the final examination in the primary school) embraces the following subjects:—Geometry, algebra, geometrical drawing; modelling, designing, book-keeping; industrial and commercial geography (two very important branches of study in France); modern languages; instrumental and vocal music; French history and literature; general history;—especially of modern times; physical science and natural history, with particular reference to agriculture; political economy and common law; the industrial arts and hygiene. Botany, geology and natural history are taught in summer by means of what is known as a *promenade scolaire*—a pleasant school-excursion into the woods and fields during the summer months.

In classical scholarship, France is now confessedly at the front. An English scholar

whose position and attainments give peculiar authority to his views, declares that the editions of the Greek and Latin classics which have recently been issued from the press of Hachette, of this city, are superior "both in scholarship and learning" to any that have been published elsewhere. He especially mentions the *Sophocles* of Tournier, the *Yergil* (that is now the accepted orthography) of Benoit; the *Homer* of Pierron; the *Tacitus* of Jacob; the *Thucydides* of Croiset; the *Euripides* and *Demosthenes* of Weil. Probably the most distinguished and imposing figure at the meeting of the British Association last summer, was the famous German philologist, *Max Muller*,—one of the foremost scholars of Europe and a typical representative of an enlightened and progressive race. Shortly after the adjournment of the Association, Professor Muller had occasion to address a communication to *The London Times*, in which, referring to the recent death of an eminent Orientalist, he characterizes him as "a scholar as France alone seems able to produce." What a tribute to French scholarship is this! It is the testimony of a German, who is himself an unrivaled scholar.

Need more be said to convince you that I have not exaggerated the educational progress and pretensions of France, or in any way over-rated the advantages which the children of the Great Republic now enjoy? If so, what testimony could be more effective than a simple statement of the facts. "By their fruits ye shall know them." In no country have the sciences been more variously applied, or with better practical results, than in France. The application of scientific methods is observable in the complex processes of civil administration, in agriculture, in forestry, (which has a peculiar importance in France,) in navigation, in naval construction, in military organization, in industrial development, in municipal administration, in the collection and collation of social statistics, in public hygiene, in economic legislation, and, notably, in administrative finance. Can you conceive of anything more extraordinary than the career of this young Republic which has falsified all the predictions of the prophets? We find that, in the midst of a tremendous political revolution, following fast upon a disastrous war, she discharged an enormous *war-indebtedness* without the slightest apparent strain upon her financial resources; at the same time, with an eye to the military contingencies of the future, she constructed a vast and elaborate system of National defense, and called into existence an army which the Governments of Europe today regard with an undisguised sentiment of dread. But apparently undisturbed by the perils which environ her advance, the young Republic calmly devotes the genius of her sons and the exhaustless energies of her people to a systematic cultivation of the arts of peace,—organizing great competitive exhibitions; localising prosperous industries; reclaiming abandoned wastes; re-foresting denuded tracts; exploiting mineral deposits, and stimulating by every conceivable device the development of the industrial arts. Meantime, her gifted children, proudly independent of official inspiration, are spontaneously and eagerly active in every department of enterprise and research;—in the words of Faust—  
"Busy and free, if not secure from ill."

Have we not all heard of Bertillon and his contributions to the resources of criminal administration? Of the varied and invaluable applications of electricity devised by Bonelli and Desprez? Of the botanical researches of De Candolle, and the scientific expeditions of Seignard and Martelli? Of the bold constructive art of Eiffel? Only less wonderful than the engineering genius that pierced the isthmus of Suez? Need I again recall the marvelous revelations of Pasteur—of that divine genius whose researches embraced every form of animate existence; wrested from Nature her most precious secrets; brought magical gifts to the servant, and healing influences for man, and beast, and plant, and worm? When, for example, the great Master of Science taught the French peasant—then desperately confronting another "army of invasion"—how to breed *silk-worms* from healthy moths, he rescued from immediate and irreparable destruction the great silk industries of France, and, thus, at one happy stroke, saved to his compatriots more money than had been wrung from their necessities by the victors in the Franco-German War. What he has done in other fields for the agricultural interests of France is known to everyone who is familiar with the history of industrial progress in modern Europe. It has been peculiarly his mission to demonstrate to an acquisitive and skeptical generation, not only that "knowledge is power," but that, in certain practical aspects, there is a science that pays.

And, yet, this modest investigator to whom Nature unbosoms herself without reserve; this Prospero who exorcises spirits of evil, and plays familiar with elementary forms—has never made science the servant of "speculation," nor used his miraculous powers to enrich himself. On the contrary, he has wrought for humanity alone, and it may be said of him, in a high, honorable, and peculiar sense, that he is a perfect type of "the moneyless man." The lamp of Science has been his lamp of Aladdin for him. It has merely illuminated that "infinite book of secrecy" which Nature has laid open to the great Interpreter's eye.

But there are no longer sceptics, or "doubting Thomases" in France. The votaries of science are neither beggarly, nor few, and the educational organization and equipment of the Republic are complete. The enormous advance which she has made in this direction is obvious to the most careless and superficial observer. Under the vigilant and enlightened patronage of the Government, not only Paris, but the remotest and obscurest commune is receiving the benefits of advanced instruction, and exhibits with pardonable pride to the interested tourist, the evidences of its educational progress; its public library, its museum of natural history, its botanical garden, its academy of arts, and the other auxiliaries or adjuncts of its unrivaled system of public schools.

One will form an appreciative conception of the energy, and patience, and intelligence which have been brought to the accomplishment of this work, when reminded that all of it has been done within the past twenty-five years. It is credibly affirmed that, under the Empire, elementary instruction could scarcely be said to exist. Of the fifty-six thousand communes of Republican France, there is not one today that does not boast the possession of a primary school.

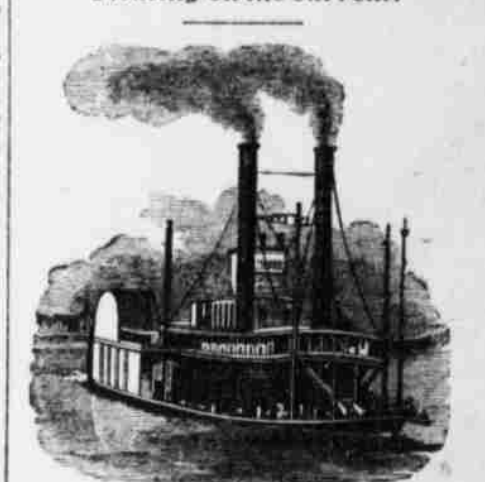
Quite two hundred years have elapsed since Louis, the Fourteenth, indulged the ambitious dream of founding in the Valley of the Mississippi "un empire de la Nouvelle France"; nor was this seductive scheme of conquest abandoned by the reigning dynasty until the surrender, in 1763, of the royal fortress which stood at the headwaters of *La Belle Riviere*—a stream which, under a more familiar name, now flows the commerce of a more fortunate race. Happily for human progress this object of imperial ambition in the New World, passed like a vision of the night; but the dream of the royal despot of the dragonnades, has found a higher civilization for the French people, in the power and grandeur of the young Republic which today

springs full-armed and unfettered from their native soil—true sister of the great Republic of the West, and, in a true sense, *La Nouvelle France*;—the New France of which the Grand Monarch and his successors did not dream. The French people now know that "a Nation to be great must be composed of individuals who think"—a truth which was both treason and heresy when the gallant soldiers of the *ancien regime*, yielding to the pressure of a more practical race, struck their flag and abandoned their quarters at Fort Duquesne. I fear that I have trespassed too far upon the proverbial patience of my honored friend, in this prolonged and imperfect attempt to furnish a slight conception of a subject which, in its varied relations, is difficult to discuss, and, in its deeper aspects, impossible to exhaust. I trust, however, that in a measure and after a fashion, I have redeemed my promise to give my associates on the Board of Education some account of the character, progress, and tendencies of education in Republican France. "What is writ is writ; would it were wotlier!"

With the kindest regards to your family and to all good friends, I am, very sincerely, yours,  
THOMAS E. PICKETT.

## RIVER NEWS.

Numerous Items of Interest Floating on the Current.



Falling and raining at headwaters. The gauge at 7 a. m. read 20.7 and falling slowly.

The Telegraph is due down tonight from Pomeroy.

The St. Lawrence will pass up at midnight for Pomeroy.

The Henry M. Stanley is the Kanawha river packet tonight.

The Ruth will pass down this afternoon from Portsmouth.

The Keystone State is the packet from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati this afternoon.

The Evansville will pass up during the day for Pittsburgh to enter the excursion business.

The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Company have, as a measure of safety, ordered the entire crews of their fleet to be vaccinated and furnish their respective Captains with the certificates.

The C. and O. ferryboat to be furnished for Ironton-Russell service, will be called the Ironton, and will be a handsome craft with all modern conveniences and appliances. The boat will be completed at Levanova, O., instead of being taken to Ironton for that purpose.

New dykes are to be built this year at the mouth of the Guyandotte river, according to the recommendations and late appropriations of the lamented Fifty-third Congress. The plans for the work were prepared at Cincinnati, and copies are now in the hands of contractors, who will bid on the work at once.

On the last trip of the Keystone State the boat hung up at Catlettsburg four hours loading poultry and eggs for Pittsburgh. The whole hurricane deck was piled three feet high with the coops, and the shipment is the largest that has been made from that section in years. The entire outlay was destined for the Pittsburgh markets, and the boat took all that was in sight. Of late the Pittsburgh demand has secured the bigger part of the Big Sandy product, as a better rate is had there than at Cincinnati.

Pittsburgh marine underwriters have announced that they will allow a less rate on coal risks if Pittsburgh pilots are employed below Louisville as well as above. This movement has caused a big howl at Louisville, and a raking up of statistics has been made to show that in late years the preponderance of loss on the lower river has been where Pittsburgh pilots were in charge. Of this season's heavy losses, but ten of the sixty-five missing coalboats were sunk by Louisville pilots.

## For Sale.

On Monday, April 8, at 2 p. m. the house occupied by H. Lins, confectioner, on Second street; also the residence of the late Mrs. Eliza Wroten on Fourth street will be sold at public auction on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

## Last 2 Days!

The delinquent tax list will be published after the meeting of the City Council Thursday night of this week.

If you don't want your name to appear in print as a delinquent, please call at my office and settle before that time. Respectfully,  
D. F. ORT, Chief of Police.

## Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between Blatterman & Power is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William F. Power will continue business at the old stand, having purchased all the assets and assumed all liabilities of said firm. All accounts owing said firm must be paid to William F. Power.

BLATTERMAN & POWER.  
Referring to above notice, I desire to thank the public for their patronage to the late firm, and solicit a continuance of their liberal patronage.  
WILLIAM F. POWER.  
April 1st, 1895. apr 2 lw